

RETURN

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TO AN ADDRESS OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS, dated the 9th December, 1910, calling for a copy of all Orders in Council, correspondence, papers, maps or other documents which passed between the Government of Canada or any member thereof, and the Government of Quebec, or any member thereof, or any other parties on their behalf, or between the Government of Canada and the Government of Ontario, or any members thereof, regarding the extension of the boundaries of the Province of Quebec, as set forth in an Order in Council dated 8th July, 1896, establishing a Conventional Boundary therein specified. And also any correspondence, papers, documents, &c., that may have passed between the aforesaid Governments or members thereof, relative to the passing of an Act to confirm and ratify the aforesaid Conventional Boundary which was passed in 1898.

CHAS. MURPHY,

Secretary of State.

Re BOUNDARIES OF QUEBEC:

See Sessional Papers, No. 71, of 1892; No. 43, of 1893, and the following papers:—

(P.C. 637 J.)

OTTAWA, 2nd February, 1895.

To His Excellency

The Governor General in Council.

Upon the reference from Council, No. 637 J., dated the 9th instant, of a copy of a despatch from His Honour the Lieutenant Governor of Quebec, transmitting a copy of a report of a Committee of his Executive Council regarding the settlement of the northern and north-easterly boundary of the Province, the undersigned has the honour to state that the surveyor who made the exploration which is referred to in the latter part of the Memorandum of the Executive Council has not yet completed his report: but so soon as it is handed in it will receive immediate and careful consideration, and the Government of the Province will be duly advised of the conclusions arrived at in the premises. He recommends that the Secretary of State be requested to transmit a copy of the Order which may be based on this Memorandum to His Honour the Lieutenant Governor of Quebec for the information of the Executive Council.

Respectfully submitted,

(Sd.) T. MAYNE DALY,

Minister of the Interior.

1-2 GEORGE V., A. 1911

HOTEL DU GOUVERNEMENT.

QUÉBEC, 6 décembre 1894.

MONSIEUR,—J'ai l'honneur de vous transmettre ci-joint, copie d'un arrêté en Conseil en date du 30 novembre dernier, au sujet de la frontière nord et nord-est, de la province de Québec, et de vous prier de vouloir soumettre ce document à Son Excellence le Gouverneur général en Conseil.

J'ai l'honneur, &c.,

(Sd.) J. A. CHAPLEAU,

Lieutenant Gouverneur.

L'honorable Secrétaire d'Etat,
Ottawa.

COPY of a Report of a Committee of the Honourable the Executive Council, dated the 21st November, 1894. Approved by the Lieutenant Governor the 30th November, 1894.

RESPECTING THE SETTLEMENT OF THE NORTH AND THE NORTH-EASTERLY BOUNDARY OF
THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

The Honourable the Commisisoner of Crown Lands, in a report dated the 21st of November instant, (1894), sets forth: that the important question of the North and North-eastern Boundary of the Province of Quebec, although submitted on various occasions to the Federal authorities at Ottawa, remains up to the present unsettled, notwithstanding the fact that the pretensions of the Province of Ontario, for an analogous extension of territory, have been recognized by the Parliament of Canada and the Imperial Parliament.

That as a matter of justice and right, the Province of Quebec is fully justified in persisting as it does persist, in the views embodied in the resolutions of the Quebec Legislative Assembly of 1886, having reference thereto, copy of which has already been transmitted to His Excellency the Governor General in Council, and in claiming, as it does claim, for reasons similar or somewhat similar to those successfully urged by the Province of Ontario, for an extension to its boundaries, all the territory situate north of the height of land, as far as the northerly limits held by the French Government, at the time of the negotiations preliminary to the signature of the treaty of Utrecht in 1713, and more particularly the territory defined in the aforesaid resolutions, as follows:—

'All the country bounded on the west by a prolongation of the present boundary line between Ontario and Quebec to the south shore of James Bay, and by the shore line of this bay as far as the mouth of East Main River, on the north by the right bank of East Main River from its mouth to its source, thence by a line drawn to the northernmost waters of the Grand River Esquimaux, Ashuanipi or Hamilton, and by the left bank of this river to its mouth in Rigolet Bay, (Hamilton's Inlet), on the east and north-east by the meridian of the easternmost point of the source of the River St. Paul or Little Esquimaux, and again on the east by this same river to the fifty-second degree of north latitude, following this parallel to its intersection by the meridian of Anse au Blanc Sablon, the present recognized eastern boundary of this province.'

That the lack of information relating to this extent of country is one of the explanations given for the delays which have occurred in the settlement of this just claim;

SESSIONAL PAPER No 65

That within the last three years exhaustive explorations have been effected by competent officers of the Geological Commission of Canada, through the principal waters system of that region and that the Government of Canada is no doubt at present in possession of the necessary data regarding the geography and resources of that country.

That these studies being now completed, the necessary legislation can be adopted by the Parliament of Canada and the Honourable Commissioner recommends that a despatch be sent through His Honour the Lieutenant Governor to the Honourable the Secretary of State for Canada, praying that the Government of Canada submit at the next session of Parliament the adoption of a measure sanctioning the North Eastern Boundary of the Province of Quebec as laid down in the Resolutions of the Quebec Legislative Assembly of 1886 above cited.

Certified,

(Sd.) GUSTAVE GRENIER,

Clerk, Executive Council.

(P.C. 2623)

CERTIFIED Copy of a Report of the Committee of the Privy Council, Approved by His Excellency the Governor General on the 8th July, 1896.

On a Memorandum dated 6th July, 1896, from the Minister of the Interior, submitting the annexed Report from the Deputy Minister of the Interior, having relation to the subject of the Northern, North-western and North-eastern boundaries of the Province of Quebec, and containing a proposed description of the same.

The Committee on the recommendation of the Minister of the Interior advise that the said report be approved, and that the necessary steps be taken to obtain the acceptance by the Government of Quebec and the ratification by Parliament of the proposed description of the North-western, Northern and North-eastern Boundaries of the Province of Quebec therein contained.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,

Clerk of the Privy Council.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,

OTTAWA, 29th January, 1896.

(P.C. 2623a)

The Hon. T. MAYNE DALY,

Minister of the Interior.

SIR,—I have the honour to report that I have, in accordance with your request, given careful consideration to the various references which have been made from Council of despatches from His Honour the Lieutenant Governor of Quebec, having relation to the subject of the Northern, North-western and North-eastern boundaries of that Province.

The views of the Provincial authorities as to what these boundaries should be are set forth in a report, dated 4th June, 1886, made by a select committee of the Legislative Assembly 'to consider the question of the Northern and North-eastern limits of the Province of Quebec, and the necessary measures to be taken in order that such limits do include the territories to which it is entitled by establishing and defining such rights.' The correspondence which has passed between the Province

and the Government of Canada in this relation has been laid before Parliament, and shows in effect that what the Province contends for is the continuation to the shore of James Bay of the due north line from the head of Lake Temiscamingue which already constitutes the Eastern boundary of the Province of Ontario; thence along the shores of James Bay to the mouth of the East Main River, and along that River to its source; thence by a right line to the most northerly waters of the Ashuanipi or Hamilton River; thence descending that stream until it intersects the boundary of Newfoundland territory in Labrador; and finally following the last named boundary to Blanc Sablon on the north shore of the Gulf of St. Lawrence.

This proposal, with the correspondence arising out of it, was referred to the Department of the Interior in December, 1889. I then reported that next to nothing was known about the East Main and Hamilton Rivers; that like all other rivers they undoubtedly had several sources and branches and that before they could be adopted as a boundary it would be necessary to determine in each case which of the branches is to be adopted as the dividing line. It was then regarded as possible that some of the branches of both streams might extend far away to the north, and include territory which it was not contemplated by either Government should be included in the Province of Quebec. Even if both Governments were agreed as to the propriety of adopting the Legislative Assembly's suggestion on its merits, the branches and sources of the respective rivers to be adopted for the purposes of the boundary, and to be connected by a right line, should first be agreed upon.

With a view to the acquisition of as much as possible of the information which was thus indicated as being necessary, Mr. William Ogilvie was despatched to James Bay in the spring of 1890. His survey settled definitely and affirmatively a point upon which up to that time there was more or less doubt; that is, as to whether the Temiscamingue meridian, although actually made the Eastern boundary of the Province of Ontario by an Act of the Imperial Parliament on the assumption that it intersected James Bay at the point indicated upon all existing maps, really did touch the waters of the Bay at all. Mr. Ogilvie fixed the point at which the Temiscamingue line reaches the waters of the Bay, made a reliable survey of the coast line from that point to the mouth of the East Main River, and determined the latitude of the mouth of the River. In 1892 Mr. A. P. Low of the Geological Survey, connected by a micrometer survey Ogilvie's station at the mouth of the East Main River with Lake Mistassini, 308 miles of the East Main River being included in this survey. Again in 1893 Mr. Low continued his survey from the point on the river which he reached the previous season up to the head of Patamik Lake, from which he went to Ungava Bay by the Koksoak or Ungava River, and from thence to Hamilton Inlet, where he spent the winter. In the spring of 1894 he surveyed the Hamilton River from Goose Bay to a point some distance up the Ashuanipi branch, and returned to that section last year with the object of obtaining further particulars respecting the country about the head waters of the Manicougan River.

The Government are now in possession of sufficient information to show that the proposal made by the Government of Quebec in 1886 is a practicable one.

I do not contend that the boundary proposed is a legal boundary, but on the contrary admit that it is a conventional one. The true limit of the Province of Quebec on the North would probably be the boundary between New France and the territories of Great Britain on the northern part of the continent. There was some difference of opinion between France and England as to where the boundary should be, and the commissioners appointed to decide the question never reported. Even if that boundary had been finally established it could not now be adhered to, because in the interval, after an arrangement and a re-arrangement, the Imperial Government finally detached from the Province of Quebec and placed under the jurisdiction of Newfoundland the strip along the Atlantic coast extending from Anse Sablon to Hudson Strait described by 'Letters Patent' dated 28th March, 1876, as follows: "The Coast of Labrador from the entrance of Hudson's Strait to a line to be drawn due north

SESSIONAL PAPER No 65

“and south from Anse Sablon on the said coast to the 52nd degree of north latitude, “and all the Islands adjacent to that part of the Coast of Labrador.”

What therefore is now aimed at is a conventional line which will also be convenient and easily ascertained, and it is believed that in the description appended to this memorandum that aim has been attained, the only portion of the lines it describes which would appear to require to be established by any further actual survey being the right line connecting the waters of the East Main River with the waters of the Ashuanipi. The suggestion made by the Hon. David Mills when this matter was discussed in the House of Commons in 1893 was that the Rupert River should be the boundary, his contention being that the territory lying to the south of it would be equal in extent and it might be presumed superior in value and importance to the territory which the Province of Quebec would yield to Canada north of that river. But the Rupert River would serve as a boundary only in respect of the territory lying between Lake Misstassini and James Bay, and there would be a great tract of country lying between Lake Mistassini and the Hamilton River which would have to be connected by an artificial line, the cost of surveying which it is impossible to estimate, but which would in any event be very great. All that is known about that part of the country, including the exploration of Mr. Lowe, would indicate that neither its soil nor its climate make it suitable for agricultural or pastoral purposes; that its supply of timber is of no great value; and there would appear to be no indications from its geological structure of much available mineral wealth. The conventional boundary proposed has the advantage of being for five-sixths of its distance a natural boundary which needs no surveying to establish it, and it gives to the Province of Quebec not any more, and probably a good deal less territory than it would have obtained had the Commissioners appointed to define the boundary between the French and British possessions in the Northern part of the continent arrived at a decision. Moreover it is substantially the proposition of the Province itself. The Provincial Government and Legislature originally described the territory which they thought should be included as lying south of the East Main River followed to its source, the last mentioned point to be connected with the most northerly source of the Hamilton River. At that time if I am not very much mistaken, the sources of both rivers were assumed to be situated geographically, in relative proximity to each other—a theory which is now no longer entertained. It would take many years of exploration and the expenditure of a good deal of money to settle what are the true sources of the East Main and the Hamilton Rivers respectively, but as I read the correspondence which has passed upon the subject, the boundary line as hereinafter described will meet the views of the authorities of the Province to all intents and purposes. I therefore respectfully submit it for your consideration, and recommend that the necessary steps be taken to obtain its acceptance by the Government of Quebec and its ratification by the Parliament of Canada.

Proposed description of the North Western, Northern and North Eastern Boundaries of Quebec:

Commencing at the head of Lake Temiscamingue thence along the province of Ontario due North to the shore of the part of Hudson Bay commonly known as James Bay, and thence north-easterly, following upon the said shore to the mouth of the East Main River, and thence easterly ascending along the middle of the said river up to the confluence of the Branch thereof flowing from Patamisk Lake, and thence ascending along the middle of the said branch up to Patamisk Lake, and thence along the middle of the said Lake to the most northerly point thereof, the said point being about fifteen miles south from the Hudson's Bay Company's post on Lake Nichigun and approximately in Latitude fifty-two degrees and fifty-five minutes north, and longitude seventy degrees and forty-two minutes west of Greenwich; thence due east along the parallel of latitude of the said point to the intersection of the river discharging the waters of Lake Ashuanipi, which river is known under the names of Hamilton or Ashuanipi or Great Esquimaux River, and thence descending

1-2 GEORGE V., A. 1911

along the middle of the said river through Menihek, Marble, Astray and Dyke Lakes to the most southerly outlet of Dyke Lake, and thence along the middle of the said outlet to Birch Lake, and thence along the middle of Birch and Sandgirt Lakes to the most southerly outlet of Sandgirt Lake, and thence along the middle of the southern channel of the Hamilton River to Flour Lake, and thence along the middle of Flour Lake to its outlet, and thence along the middle of Hamilton River to the Bay du Rigolet or Hamilton Inlet, and thence easterly along the middle of the said bay or inlet until it strikes the Westerly Boundary of the territory under the jurisdiction of Newfoundland, and thence southerly along said boundary to the point where it strikes the north shore of the Anse Sablon in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, the said boundary being shown in red as far as Hamilton Inlet on the map hereto attached.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Sd.) A. M. BURGESS,

Deputy Minister of the Interior.

CERTIFIED copy of a Report of the Committee of the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor General on the 25th January, 1897.

The Committee of the Privy Council have had under consideration a despatch hereto attached, dated 21st November, 1896, from His Honour the Lieutenant Governor of Quebec, transmitting a copy of a report of the Executive Council accepting the rescription of the Northern, North-Eastern and North-Western boundaries of the Province of Quebec, proposed by the Minute of Council dated the 8th of July last.

The Minister of the Interior to whom the matter was referred states that by Section 3 of the British North America Act, 1871 (Imperial Act 34-35 Victoria Chapter 28), it is provided that the Parliament of Canada may, from time to time, with the consent of the Legislature of any Province, increase, diminish or otherwise alter the limits of such Province, upon such terms and conditions as may be agreed to by the said Legislature, and may, with the like consent, make provision respecting the effect and operation of any such increase or diminution or alteration of territory in relation to any Province affected thereby.

The Minister further states that the Legislature of the Province must consent to the proposed boundary so far as it increases, diminishes or otherwise alters the limits of the Province, and must agree as to the terms and condition and consent to any provision to be made as to the effect and operation of the change.

The Minister considers it proper that the attention of His Honour the Lieutenant Governor of Quebec should be called to the provisions of the Statute, and that he should be asked to furnish Your Excellency in Council with any views or suggestions his government may think proper to offer as to the form and terms of the necessary legislation.

The Minister observes that in this connection reference may be made to the Acts enlarging the boundaries of Manitoba as precedents to some extent for legislation of this kind, viz:—40 Victoria, Chapter 6, and 44 Victoria, Chapter 14. The Statutes of Manitoba consenting to the changes made by these Acts are 37 Victoria Chapter 2, and 44 Victoria, Chapter 1, (See Revised Statutes of Manitoba, Chapter 11).

SESSIONAL PAPER No 65

The Committee advise that a certified copy of this Minute be forwarded to His Honour the Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Quebec.

All which is respectfully submitted for Your Excellency's approval.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU

Clerk of the Privy Council.

HOTEL DU GOUVERNEMENT

QUÉBEC, 23 novembre, 1896.

MONSIEUR.—J'ai l'honneur d'accuser reception de votre dépêche du 10 courant, (Lettre No. 4881 dossier No. 4679) transmettant une copie certifiée d'un Arrêté de Son Excellence le Gouverneur Général en Conseil du 8 juillet dernier et du plan qui l'accompagne touchant les frontières Nord, Nord Est et Nord Ouest de la Province de Québec.

En réponse je m'empresse de vous transmettre ci-annexée, copie d'un Arrêté de mon Conseil Exécutif en date du 14 Novembre courant par lequel mon Gouvernement accepte les bornes désignées dans le rapport du député Ministre de l'Intérieur en date du 29 janvier, 1896 et mentionnées dans l'Arrêté en Conseil du 8 juillet 1896.

J'ai l'honneur, etc.,

J. A. CHAPLEAU,

Lieutenant Gouverneur.

L'Honorable Secrétaire d'Etat, Ottawa.

COPIE du Rapport d'un Comité de l'Honorable Conseil Executif, en date du 13 novembre 1896, approuvé par le Lieutenant Gouverneur le 14 novembre 1896.

CONCERNING BOUNDARIES OF THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

The Honourable the Premier, with a memorandum dated the thirteenth of November instant, (1896), submits a despatch from the Honourable the Secretary of State, Ottawa of the 10th November instant, transmitting a copy of an Order of His Excellency the Governor General in Council, of the 8th July last, having relation to the subject of the Northern, North-Western and North-Eastern boundaries of the Province of Quebec, and containing a proposed description of the same.

The Honourable the Premier recommends that a despatch be forwarded to the Honourable the Secretary of State, Ottawa, acknowledging receipt of the Order in Council above mentioned, and accepting the description of the Northern, North-Eastern and North-Western boundaries of the Province of Quebec contained in the report of the Deputy Minister of the Interior, dated the 29th January, 1896, and mentioned in the said Order of His Excellency the Governor General in Council of the 8th July, 1896.

Certifié

(Signé) GUSTAVE GRENIER

Greffier Conseil Executif.

CERTIFIED copy of a Report of the Committee of the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor General on the 29th April, 1897.

The Committee of the Privy Council have had under consideration a Despatch, hereto attached, dated 31st March, 1897, from the Lieutenant Governor of Quebec stating in relation to the proposed settlement of the Northern, North-

1-2 GEORGE V., A. 1911

eastern boundaries of that Province, that his Government will not fail to introduce at the next session of the Legislature, a measure embodying the formal consent required by section 3 of the Imperial Act 34-35 Victoria, Chapter 28.

The Minister of Justice to whom the matter was referred, reports that the Act of the Quebec Legislature should precede the Dominion Act, that Section 3 of the British North America Act is as follows:—

“The Parliament of Canada may from time to time, with the consent of the Legislature of any Province of the said Dominion, increase, diminish or otherwise alter the limits of such Province, upon such terms and conditions as may be agreed to by the said Legislature, and may, with the like consent, make provision respecting the effect and operation of any such increase or diminution or alteration of territory in relation to any Province affected thereby.”

The Jurisdiction of the Parliament of Canada is, therefore, dependent upon the consent of the Provincial Legislature, which should be first given.

The Minister recommends that the Provincial Government be requested to forward a draft of the intended measure expressing such consent.

The Committee advise that a certified copy of this Minute if approved, be transmitted to the Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Quebec.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
QUEBEC, 31st March, 1897.

SIR,—By your despatch of the 28th January, you transmitted to me a copy of an Order of His Excellency the Governor General in Council of the 25th of the same month, regarding the northern, northeastern, and northwestern boundaries of the province of Quebec, and you specially invited my attention to the provisions of Section 3 of the Imperial Act 34 and 35 Victoria, Cap. 28. You were also good enough to request me to make known to His Excellency the opinion of my advisers regarding the legislation which should be adopted as a conclusion to the negotiations that had been carried on between the Federal government and the government of the province of Quebec on the subject of the said boundaries.

Although the Minute of the Privy Council of the 8th July, 1896, transmitted with your despatch of the 10 November following was placed in possession of my government at a time when their attention was particularly required for the preparation of the work of the session of the Legislature (opened on the 17th November) my ministers did not wish to delay an acceptance of the delimitation of the frontier described in that document, and they formulated such acceptance by an Order in Council bearing date the 14th November, 1896, which I transmitted to His Excellency the Governor General with my despatch of the 23rd of the same month.

By your despatch of the 28th January last you transmitted me a minute of the Privy Council of the 25th of the same month in which it is set forth that consent to the changing of the boundaries in question should be given by the Legislature of the Province. My advisers having referred to the English text of the Imperial Act 34-35 Victoria, Cap. 28, have found that there was an omission in the French translation of Section 3 of the same Act, consulted by them in the first instance. The English version of this section 3 thus begins:—

“The Parliament of Canada may from time to time with the consent of the Legislature of any province of the said Dominion, increase, diminish, or otherwise alter the limits of such province,” whereas the French version reads as follows:—
“With the consent of any province of the said Dominion, the Parliament of Canada

SESSIONAL PAPER No 65

shall have power from time to time, to increase, diminish, or otherwise alter the limits of such Province."

The words "of the Legislature" have, then, been left out in this latter version, which is only a translation of the original text in English.

According to the original text, it is plain that the acceptance by Order in Council is not enough, and you may assure His Excellency the Governor General that my government will not fail to introduce at next session of the Legislature a measure embodying the formal consent required by the said section 3 of the Imperial Act 34-35 Vic., Cap. 28. As to the opinion which you have been so good as to request me to make known to His Excellency touching the legislation to be adopted on the subject of the aforesaid northern, north-eastern and north-western boundaries of the Province, it is the advice of my ministers that the Federal Legislation, just as the Provincial Legislation on this subject should in nowise depart from what has been stipulated by the two Minutes of Council above mentioned, namely, the Minute of the Privy Council of the 8th July, 1896, and the Minute of the Executive Council of the 14th November of the same year.

The Act of this Province, 38 Victoria, Cap. 6, (Article 59 of the Revised Statutes of the Province of Quebec) concerning the boundary line between Ontario and Quebec may serve as a model in the matter.

I have the honour to be, SIR, Your obedient servant,

J. A. CHAPLEAU,
Lieutenant-Governor.

The Honourable,

R. W. SCOTT,

Secretary of State,
— Ottawa.

CERTIFIED copy of a Report of the Committee of the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor General on the 10th December, 1897.

The Committee of the Privy Council have had under consideration a Despatch, hereto annexed, dated 25th October, 1897, from His Honour the Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Quebec, transmitting a draft bill expressing the consent of the Provincial Legislature of the said Province of Quebec, to the proposed legislation declaring the Northwestern, Northern and Northeastern boundaries of the said Province.

The Minister of Justice, to whom the said Despatch was referred, states that he finds the said draft bill to be in point of form proper and sufficient for the purpose intended.

The Minister desires further to acquaint Your Excellency that a Report has been obtained by the Department of Justice from the Department of the Interior of the result of an examination of the technical officers of that Department of the description of the intended boundaries as contained in the draft bill, and that the following is an extract from that Report:—

A comparison of the description in the draft bill with the English text of the Order in Council of the 8th. July, 1896, has elicited the following remarks:

1. In the first and second lines of the description, the words "puis le long de la province d'Ontario", are a literal translation of the words in the description in the Order in Council, but unfortunately there is a mistake here in the Order in Council. Instead of "along the Province of Ontario due north to the shore",

1-2 GEORGE V., A. 1911

it should have read "due north along the eastern boundary of the Province of Ontario to the shore". The error has been made in copying the report to Council.

2. In the fourth line instead of northeasterly "The French translation has "au nord".

3. At the bottom of the same page, the French reads "puis le long des lacs Birch, etc.," The English text reads "along the middle of Birch, &c."

4. In the second line on the next page channel "has been translated by "canal". This may be a mistake in copying Canal instead of "chenal", which is the correct translation of "channel" in this case.'

The Committee on the recommendation of the Minister of Justice, advise that a certified copy of this Minute, if approved, be forwarded to His Honour the Lieutenant Governor of Quebec, and that he be requested to call the special attention of his Government to the points to which reference is made in the report from the Department of the Interior.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

HOTEL DU GOUVERNEMENT.
QUÉBEC, 25 octobre, 1897.

MONSIEUR,—Référant à votre dépêche du 3 mai dernier (1897) No. 4579.96, relativement à la délimitation des frontières Nord, Nord-est et Nord-Ouest de la province de Québec, j'ai l'honneur de vous transmettre, sous ce pli, un projet de la mesure que mon Gouvernement se propose de présenter à ce sujet à la prochaine session.

J'ai l'honneur, etc.,

(Signé) J. A. CHAPLEAU,
Lieutenant Gouverneur.

L'Honorable Secrétaire d'Etat,
Ottawa.

Loi concernant la délimitation des frontières Nord-Ouest Nord et Nord-Est de la province de Québec.

Attendu que la loi 34-35 Victoria, chapitre 28, du parlement du Royaume-Uni de la Grande-Bretagne et d'Irlande, intitulée "Acte concernant l'établissement des provinces dans la Puissance du Canada" décrète que "le parlement du Canada pourra, de temps à autre avec le consentement de la Législature d'une province, augmenter, diminuer ou autrement modifier les limites de cette province, aux termes et conditions acceptées par la dite législature, et qu'il pourra de même, avec ce consentement, prescrire des dispositions concernant l'effet et l'opération de cette augmentation, diminution ou modification de territoire.

Attendu qu'il a été convenu entre le gouvernement du Canada et celui de cette province que les limites Nord-Ouest, Nord et Nord-Est de la province de Québec seraient celles qui sont ci-après indiquées, et qu'il convient de donner effet à cette convention.

En conséquence, Sa Majesté, par et de l'avis et du consentement de la législature de Québec, décrète ce qui suit:—

(1) La législature de la province de Québec consent à ce que le parlement du Canada déclare que la ligne des frontières Nord-Ouest, Nord et Nord-Est de la province de Québec soit comme suit:—

Partant de la tête du lac Temiscamingue, puis le long de la province d'Ontario au Nord jusqu'à la rive de la partie de la Baie d'Hudson, connue généralement sous le nom de Baie James, de là au nord et en suivant la dite rive jusqu'à l'embouchure de

SESSIONAL PAPER No 65

la rivière East Main, puis à l'est en montant le long du milieu de la dite rivière jusqu'au confluent du bras de cette rivière venant du lac Patamisk, de là en montant le long du dit bras jusqu'au lac Patamish, puis le long du milieu du dit lac jusqu'au point extrême nord, le dit point étant à environ quinze milles au sud du poste de la compagnie de la Baie d'Hudson sur le lac Nichigun et, à peu près à 52 degrés et cinquante cinq minutes de latitude nord, et à 70 degrés et quarante deux minutes de longitude ouest de Greenwich; de là à l'est le long de la parrallèle de latitude du dit point jusqu'au point d'intersection de la rivière déchargeant les eaux du lac Ashuampi, connue sous les noms de rivières Hamilton, rivière Ashuampi ou de grande rivière des Esquimaux, puis en descendant le long du milieu de la dite rivière par les lacs Menihék, Marble, Astray et Dyke, jusqu'à la sortie la plus au sud du lac Dyke, de là le long du milieu de la dite sortie jusqu'au lac Birch, puis le long des lacs Birch et Sandgirt jusqu'au débouche extrême sud du lac Sandgirt, de là le long du milieu du canal sud de la rivière Hamilton jusqu'au lac à la fleur (Flour), puis le long du milieu du lac à la fleur jusqu'à sa sortie, de là le long du milieu de la rivière Hamilton jusqu'à la Baie du Rigolet ou Anse Hamilton, puis à l'est le long du milieu de la dite baie ou Anse jusqu'au point de contact de la frontière ouest du territoire soumis à la juridiction de Terre-neuve et de là au sud, le long de la dite frontière jusqu'au point de contact avec la rive nord de l'Anse au Sablon, dans le golfe St. Laurent.

(2) Cette loi entrera en vigueur le jour de sa sanction.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

OTTAWA, 27th January, 1898.

To His Excellency

The Governor General in Council:

Upon the despatch from His Honour The Lieutenant Governor of Quebec of the 17th ultimo (616K.) relating to the proposed legislation concerning the North-western, Northern, and Northeastern boundaries of the Province of Quebec, the undersigned has the honour to report that for the present there does not seem to be any need for action on the part of Your Excellency's Government beyond the acknowledgment of the receipt of that despatch. When the proposed Act of the Legislature of Quebec has been passed a bill should be prepared for submission to Parliament fixing the boundaries of the Province in accordance with the understanding arrived at between the two Governments.

Respectfully submitted,

(Sd.) DAVID MILLS,
Minister of Justice.

HOTEL DU GOUVERNEMENT.

QUEBEC, 17 décembre, 1897.

MONSIEUR,—Référant à votre dépêche du 14 du courant, (Dossier No. 4679/96), j'ai l'honneur de vous transmettre, sous ce pli, copie du bill "concernant la délimitation des frontières Nord-Ouest, Nord et Nord-Est de la Province de Québec," soumis à l'Assemblée Législative le 29 Novembre, 1897, ainsi que copie d'une lettre de M. l'Assistant Commissaire des Terres au sujet de certaines erreurs de traduction dans la description des bornes.

J'ai l'honneur, etc.,

(signé) J. A. CHAPLEAU,
Lieutenant Gouverneur.

L'honorable Secrétaire d'Etat,
Ottawa.

1-2 GEORGE V., A. 1911

QUÉBEC, 15 décembre, 1897.

L'Honorable J. E. ROBIDOUX,
 Secrétaire Provincial,
 Québec.

MONSIEUR LE MINISTRE.—J'accuse réception du dossier 2862-1896, de votre département, ayant trait à la question de la définition de la ligne frontière nord et nord-est de la province de Québec et des corrections qui sont signalées par les autorités fédérales comme devant être apportées à la traduction de la description de cette ligne ainsi que renfermée dans l'Arrêté du conseil privé d'Ottawa, en date du 8 juillet 1896.

En réponse, je suis chargé par l'honorable S. N. Parent, Commissaire des Terres, Forêts et Pêcheries, de vous informer que les changements requis, ont été faits et qu'ils apparaissent dans la version française du projet de loi soumis à l'Assemblée Législative de la Province de Québec, le 29 novembre dernier, ainsi que l'on peut le constater sur l'exemplaire de ce projet de loi que je vous transmets sous ce pli.

Cependant le mot *canal* dont l'on s'est servi comme traduction de *channel* dans ce projet, n'a pu être changé, vu que d'après les meilleures autorités, il répond mieux à l'idée de l'ensemble de l'eau et du lit de la rivière que l'expression anglaise semble ici devoir impliquer. Voir Bescherelle au mot canal et chenal. Fleming et Tibbits au mot channel. Quant aux erreurs que comporte l'original de la description annexée à l'Arrêté en conseil fédéral du 8 juillet 1896, elles seront corrigées de la manière indiquée dans l'Arrêté du 10 décembre présent, et ce, par un amendement qui sera proposé lors de la présentation du projet de loi du Conseil Législatif.

J'ai l'honneur d'être

Monsieur le Ministre,

Votre obéissant serviteur,

(Signé) E. E. TACHE

Assistant Commissaire.

Copie conforme

(Signé) Jos. BOVIN,

Assistant Secrétaire de la province.

(SOUMIS À L'ASSEMBLÉE LEGISLATIVE—le 29 NOV., 1897).

(Bill de L'Assemblée, No. 2).

Loi concernant la délimitation des frontières nord-ouest, nord et nord-est de la province de Québec.

Attendu que la loi 34-35 Victoria, chapitre 28, du parlement du Royaume-Uni de la Grande-Bretagne et d'Irlande, intitulée: "Acte concernant l'établissement des provinces dans la Puissance du Canada" décrète que le parlement du Canada pourra, de temps à autre, avec le consentement de la législature d'une province, augmenter, diminuer ou autrement modifier les limites de cette province, aux termes et conditions acceptées par la dite législature, et qu'il pourra de même, avec ce consentement, prescrire des dispositions concernant l'effet et l'opération de cette augmentation, diminution ou modification de territoire.

Attendu qu'il a été convenu entre le gouvernement du Canada et celui de cette province que les limites nord-ouest, nord et nord-est de la province de Québec seraient celles qui sont ci-après indiquées, et qu'il convient de donner effet à cette convention.

En conséquence, Sa Majesté, par et de l'avis et du consentement de la législature de Québec, décrète ce qui suit.

SESSIONAL PAPER No 65

1. La législature de la province de Québec consent à ce que le parlement du Canada déclare que la ligne des frontières nord-ouest, nord et nord-est de la province de Québec soit comme suit.

Partant de la tête du lac Témiscamingue, puis suivant la limite est de la province d'Ontario, nord vrai, jusqu'à la rive de la partie de la baie d'Hudson, comme généralement sous le nom de baie James; de là dans une direction nord-est, et en suivant la dite rive jusqu'à l'embouchure du fleuve East-Main, puis vers l'est suivant le milieu du dit fleuve, en remontant, jusqu'à l'embouchure de son affluent venant du lac Patamisk; de là, le milieu de cet affluent, en remontant, jusqu'au lac Patamisk, puis le milieu du dit lac jusqu'au son point extrême nord, ce point étant situé à quinze milles environ au sud du poste de la compagnie de la baie d'Hudson, sur le lac Nichigun, et par cinquante-deux degrés et cinquante-cinq minutes de latitude nord, et soizante-dix degrés et quarante-deux minutes de longitude ouest de Greenwich approximativement; de là, vers l'est, suivent la parallèle de latitude du dit point jusqu'à la rencontre du fleuve dans lequel se déversent les eaux du lac Ashuanipi, et qui est connu sous les noms de fleuve Hamilton, Ashuanipi ou de grande rivière des Esquimaux, puis, en descendant et suivant le milieu du dit fleuve, par les lacs Menihek, Marble, Astray et Dyke, jusqu'à la décharge la plus au sud du lac Dyke, et de là en suivant le milieu de la dite décharge jusqu'au lac Birch, puis suivant le milieu des lacs Birch et Sandgirt jusqu'à la décharge extrême sud du lac Sandgirt; de là, suivant le milieu du canal sud du fleuve Hamilton jusqu'au lac à la Fleur (*Flour*), puis suivant le milieu du lac à la Fleur jusqu'à sa décharge; de là, suivant milieu du fleuve Hamilton jusqu'à la baie du Rigolet ou Hamilton Inlet, puis vers l'est suivant le milieu de la dite baie jusqu'à la rencontre de la frontière ouest du territoire soumis à la juridiction de Terre-Neuve, et, de là, vers le sud, en suivant la dite frontière jusqu'à la rive nord de l'Anse au Sablon, dans le golfe St-Laurent, la dite ligne étant désignée en rouge jusqu'à l'Anse Hamilton, sur la carte accompagnant la copie de l'Arrêté du gouverneur général en conseil No. 2623, en date du 8 juillet 1896, transmise au lieutenant-gouverneur de cette province et maintenant déposée dans les archives du secrétaire de la province.

2. Cette loi entrera en vigueur le jour de sa sanction.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

OTTAWA, 8th, March, 1898.

To His Excellency

The Governor General in Council:

Upon the despatch from His Honour the Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Quebec of the 25th. ultimo, No. 735 K, transmitting copies in French and English of an Act passed at the recent session of the Legislature of that Province "respecting delimitation of the North-western, Northern and North-eastern boundaries of the Province of Quebec," the undersigned has the honour to report that the consent of the Legislature of the Province having now been given to a declaration by the Parliament of Canada establishing the new boundaries, there should, in his opinion, be legislation at the present session declaring that these shall hereafter be the North-western Northern and North-eastern boundaries of the Province.

The undersigned submits a draft bill having that object in view.

Respectfully submitted,

(sd.) DAVID MILLS,
Minister of Justice.

MAP OF PART OF LABRADOR ILLUSTRATING THE PROPOSED NORTHERN BOUNDARY OF THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC

To accompany the report of the Deputy Minister of the Interior, dated the 29th January, 1896.

Scale of Miles

